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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/150,577	09/10/1998	DENNIS M. O'CONNOR	· INTL-0100-US	6643
7.	590 03/13/2002			
TIMOTHY N TROP TROP PRUNER HU & MILES 8550 KATY FREEWAY			EXAMINER	
			CHEVALIER, ROBERT	
SUITE 128 HOUSTON, TX 77024			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
•*			2615	
			DATE MAIL ED: 03/13/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

An

				Show
		Application No	. Applicant(s)	
		09/150,577	O'CONNOR ET	AL.
•	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	T
		Bob Chevalier	2615	
Period	The MAILING DATE of this commur for Reply	nication appears on the cove	r sheet with the correspondence a	ddress
THE - Ex aft - If t - If f - Fa - An	HORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD F MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUN tensions of time may be available under the provisions er SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this commended from the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (3 to period for reply is specified above, the maximum solution of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum solution of the period for reply yreply received by the Office later than three months are patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ICATION. s of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, how munication. 30) days, a reply within the statutory mi atutory period will apply and will expire y will, by statute, cause the application	vever, may a reply be timely filed inimum of thirty (30) days will be considered time SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ely. communication.
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) fi	led on <u>10 September 1998</u>		
2a)[	This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b)⊠ This action is non-1	inal.	
3) <u> </u>	Since this application is in conditio closed in accordance with the practition of Claims			the merits is
4)⊠	Claim(s) $\frac{1-25}{1}$ is/are pending in the	application.		
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/a	are withdrawn from conside	ration.	
5)[	Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-11, 13-14, 16-25</u> is/are r	ejected.		
7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>12 and 15</u> is/are objected t	0.		
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restrict	ction and/or election require	ement.	
Applica	ition Papers			
9)[	The specification is objected to by th	e Examiner.		
10)⊠	The drawing(s) filed on <u>10 September</u>	e <u>r 1998</u> is/are: a)□ accepte	d or b)⊡ objected to by the Examir	ner.
	Applicant may not request that any ob			
11)	The proposed drawing correction file			ner.
	If approved, corrected drawings are re		ction.	
,	The oath or declaration is objected to	b by the Examiner.		
_	under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
•	Acknowledgment is made of a claim	n for foreign priority under 3	5 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a	a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:			
	1. Certified copies of the priority	documents have been rec	eived.	
	2. Certified copies of the priority	documents have been rec	eived in Application No	
*	3. Copies of the certified copies application from the Internation See the attached detailed Office actions.	national Bureau (PCT Rule	17.2(a)).	ıl Stage
14)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim t	or domestic priority under 3	35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provision	al application).
15)[	a)  The translation of the foreign law Acknowledgment is made of a claim			
Attachme	ent(s)			
2) No	tice of References Cited (PTO-892) tice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (F ormation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) F		Notice of Informal Patent Application (P	
S Datent and	Trademark Office			

Art Unit: 2615

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. Claims 24-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

#### For example:

(1) Claim 24, line 5, the expression "said storage device" recited thereof does not a clear antecedent basis.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 4. Claims 1-5, 16-17, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sata et al in view of Gould.

Art Unit: 2615

Sata et al discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus that shows substantially the same limitations recited in claims 1, and 16, including the feature of allowing a first portion of a video stream to be written to a storage medium while a second portion of a video stream is being read from the storage medium as specified in the present claims 1, and 16 (See Sata et al's Figure 1, components 3-7).

Sata et al fails to specifically disclose the feature of the zoom function being applied to the reproduced second portion of the video stream as specified in the present claims 1, and 16.

Gould discloses a retrieving device including the feature of the zoom function as specified in the present claims 1, and 16. (See Gould's abstract, and Figure 18).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the Sata et al's recording/reproducing apparatus wherein the reproducing means provided thereof would incorporate the capability of applying a zoom function to the reproduced video data in the same conventional manner as is shown by Gould. The motivation being to better identify the reproduced video data display on the display means as suggested by Gould.

With regard to claims 2-3, and 17, the feature of the hard disk and the random access media recited thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Sata et al's Figure 1, component 4).

With regard to claims 4-5, the feature of retrieving and displaying two or more frames as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Sata et al's Figure 1, component 3-7, and the corresponding disclosure), and

Art Unit: 2615

furthermore, the feature of allowing the user to select the frames of the video stream as a starting point for playing back the video stream as specified thereof would be inherently present in the proposed combination indicated above, because, conventional disk reproducing apparatuses such as the one disclosed by the Sata et al's reproducing apparatus already include the capability to randomly access and retrieving the recorded video signal from the disk recording medium at any position as desired.

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 6. Claims 6-8, 18, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mankovitz.

Mankovitz discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus that shows all the limitations recited in claims 6, and 18, including the feature of selecting a program from a provided a program guide linked to a storage device and automatically recording the program as specified in the present claims 6, and 18. (See Mankovitz's Figure 1, components 30, and 40).

With regard to claim 7, the feature of allowing the program guide to be selected by mouse clicking an icon on a television display screen as specified thereof would be present in Mankovitz. (See Mankovitz's Figures 8-9).

Art Unit: 2615

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With regard to claim 8, the feature of the remote control recited thereof is present in Mankovitz. (See Mankovitz's Figure 6).

7. Claims 9-10, and 19, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mankovitz in view of Sata et al.

Mankovitz discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus that shows substantially the same limitations recited in claims 9, and 19, including the feature of recording a program selected from a program guide on a storage medium as specified in the present claims 9, and 19. (See Mankovitz's Figure 1).

Mankovitz fails to specifically disclose the feature of writing while reading a video signal to and from a recording medium as specified in claims 9, and 19.

Sata et al discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus which includes the capability of writing while reading a video signal to and from a recording medium as specified in the present claims 9, and 19. (See Sata et al's Figure 1, components 3-5).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the Mankovitz's recording/reproducing apparatus wherein the recording/reproducing means provided thereof (See Mankovitz's Figure 1, component 40a) would incorporate the capability of writing while reading a video signal to and from a recording medium in the same conventional manner as disclosed by Sata et al. The motivation being to be able to watch precedingly recorded program in the middle of a recording session at any desired time, thereby increase the efficiency of the apparatus as suggested by Sata et al.

With regard to claim 10, the feature of retrieving and displaying two or more frames as specified thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above.

Art Unit: 2615

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(See Sata et al's Figure 1, component 3-7, and the corresponding disclosure), and furthermore, the feature of allowing the user to select the frames of the video stream as a starting point for playing back the video stream as specified thereof would be inherently present in the proposed combination indicated above, because, conventional disk reproducing apparatuses such as the one disclosed by the Sata et al's reproducing apparatus already include the capability to randomly access and retrieving the recorded video signal from the disk recording medium at any position as desired.

8. Claims 11, 13-14, and 20-25, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sata et al in view of Honjo.

Sata et al discloses a video recoridng/reproducing apparatus that shows substantially the same limitations recited in claims 11, 13, 20, and 24, including the feature of alternately writing and reading a video data to and from a recording medium as specified in the present claims 11, 13, 20, and 24. (See Sata et al's Figure 1, components 3-5).

Sata et al fails to specifically disclose the feature of storing in a temporary buffer the next portion of a video signal to be written to the recording medium as specified in the present claims 11, 13, 20, and 24.

Honjo discloses a video recording/reproducing apparatus which includes the feature of storing in a temporary buffer the next portion of a video signal to be written to the recording medium as specified in the present claims 11, 13, 20, and 24. (See Honjo's Figure 1, component 2).

Art Unit: 2615

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the Sata et al's recording/reproducing apparatus wherein the recording means provided thereof would incorporate the capability of a buffer means for temporary storing the video signal to be written on the storage medium in the same conventional manner as shown by Honjo. The motivation being to have a better control over the transfer rate of data to the recording medium as suggested by Honjo.

With regard to claim 14, the feature of compressing the video data recited thereof is present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Sata et al's Figure 4, component 102d).

With regard to claims 21-23, and 25, the feature of the plurality of buffers recited' thereof would be present in the proposed combination indicated above. (See Honjo's Figure 1, component 2, and Figure 4, component 11).

9. Claims 12, 15, are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Bob Chevalier whose telephone number is 703-305-4780. The examiner can normally be reached on MM-F (9:00-6:30), second Monday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Christensen can be reached on 703-308-9644. The fax phone

Art Unit: 2615

numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

B. Chevalier March 9, 2002 ROBERT CHEVALIER
PRIMARY EXAMINER